past, one, a former insurgent leader, coupled with a retired judge; the other an octogenarian churchman teamed with an unknown citizen—all without political experience and without political organizations. The fight was over before it began.

On September 17, 1935, the Philippine electorate went to the poles to elect the first set of executive and legislative officials under the Commonwealth Government. The election completed the last of the series of steps directed by the Philippine Commonwealth and Independence Law to be taken preparatory to the establishment of the new government. The offices to be voted for were President, Vice President, and ninety-eight seats in the National Assembly.

The vote was light. Out of approximately 1,600,000 registered voters, slightly over a million actually voted. As anticipated, the coalition ticket won by a landslide. To be exact, for President, Quezon received 695,297 votes, as against 179,401 votes for Aguinaldo and 148,006 votes for Aglipay. For Vice President, Osmena's victory was even more decisive, for 810,666 votes were cast for him, as against 70,891 votes for Melliza and 51,444 votes for Nabong.

Aguinaldo carried his home Province of Cavite and the Province of Camarines Norte. Aglipay carried his home Province of Ilocos Norte and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, The rest of the Philippine Archipelago went for Quezon. A majority of the delegates to the National Assembly, adhering to the Quezon wing of the coalition, were chosen.

The election was characterized by the sportsmanship of the coalition, which voluntarily permitted Aguinaldo an election inspector in each precinct. The only discordant note was struck by Candidate Aguinaldo who persistently declined to congratulate President-elect Quezon and who alleged that the victory of the coalition ticket was due to manipulation and coercion. As General Aguinaldo refused to tender his proof of the commission of widespread frauds to the regularly con-